

Legislative Analysis



LIMIT CERTAIN EMERGENCY ORDERS TO 28 DAYS UNLESS LEGISLATURE APPROVES AN EXTENSION

Phone: (517) 373-8080
<http://www.house.mi.gov/hfa>

House Bill 6184 as introduced
Sponsor: Rep. Julie Alexander

Analysis available at
<http://www.legislature.mi.gov>

House Bill 6194 as introduced
Sponsor: Rep. Bronna Kahle

House Bill 6196 as introduced
Sponsor: Rep. Sue Allor

House Bill 6195 as introduced
Sponsor: Rep. Mary Whiteford

House Bill 6197 as introduced
Sponsor: Rep. Daire Rendon

Committee: Oversight
Revised 6-15-22

SUMMARY:

House Bills 6184 and 6194 to 6197 would amend different acts to limit the effectiveness of certain emergency orders or emergency powers to 28 days unless the legislature approves a requested extension. House Bill 6184 also would establish content requirements for emergency public health orders issued by the director of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) in response to an epidemic and prohibit issuance of a new emergency order that addresses the same epidemic as an earlier one without legislative approval.

House Bill 6184 would amend the Public Health Code to require an emergency public health order issued by the director of DHHS to include information about the rationale for the order; to limit the effectiveness of such an order to 28 days unless the legislature approves an extension; and to prohibit a new emergency order that addresses the same epidemic as an earlier order without legislative approval.

Under the code, if the director of DHHS determines that it is necessary to control an epidemic to protect the public health, the director by emergency order can prohibit gatherings and establish procedures that must be followed during the epidemic.

Under the bill, an emergency public health order would have to identify the epidemic that is the subject of the order and include the following:

- A description of how its emergency procedures or prohibition on gatherings protects the public health.
- All information the director of DHHS used in deciding to issue the order and in determining the order to be necessary to protect the public health.

The bill also would provide that an emergency public health order issued by the director of DHHS cannot be valid for more than 28 days. After 28 days, the director would have to rescind the order unless both houses of the legislature adopt a resolution to approve a request from the director to extend the order for a specific number of days. In addition, the director could not issue a new order based on the same epidemic as an earlier order unless both houses of the legislature adopt a resolution to approve it. The bill states that the provisions described in this

paragraph are intended to be retroactive and to apply to emergency orders issued on or after November 15, 2020.

MCL 333.2253 and proposed MCL 333.2253a

House Bill 6194 would amend provisions of the Public Health Code that, among other things, require the director of DHHS, upon determining that an imminent danger to the health or lives of individuals exists in Michigan, to immediately inform the affected individuals of the imminent danger and to issue an order to a person authorized to avoid, correct, or remove the imminent danger or to be posted at or near the imminent danger. In addition, the section authorizes the director to take charge of the administration of applicable laws to address a menace to public health and also to issue emergency rules regarding the scheduling or rescheduling of substances as controlled substances upon determining that they pose an imminent danger to the health of lives of individuals in Michigan that can be prevented or controlled by such an order.

The bill would provide that an order issued under the above provisions cannot be valid for more than 28 days. After that time, the order would not be valid unless both houses of the legislature approve by resolution a request from the director to extend the order for a specific number of days.

MCL 333.2251 and proposed MCL 333.2251a

House Bill 6195 would differently amend the same provisions of the Public Health Code as House Bill 6194. The bill would provide that the director can take charge of the administration of applicable laws in order to address a menace to public health, as described above, for no more than 28 days. After that time, the director could not take action under those provisions unless both houses of the legislature approve by resolution a request from the director to extend that authority for a specific number of days.

MCL 333.2251

House Bill 6196 would amend provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act that authorize the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) to issue an emergency order requiring any action the department determines necessary to protect the public health if a public water supply poses an imminent threat to the public health.

The bill would provide that such an emergency order cannot be valid for more than 28 days. After that time, the order would not be valid unless both houses of the legislature approve by resolution a request from EGLE to extend the order for a specific number of days.

MCL 325.1015

House Bill 6197 would amend 1988 PA 279, which authorizes the governor to declare a public health state of emergency if there is a reasonable basis to believe that a consumer product has been adulterated and presents a threat to public safety and health and to order certain actions with regard to that consumer product (e.g., removal from stores, sequestration, sales prohibition).

The bill would provide that such a state of emergency and order cannot be valid for more than 28 days. After that time, the state of emergency and order would not be valid unless both houses of the legislature approve by resolution a request from the governor to extend the state of emergency and order for a specific number of days.

MCL 10.122 and 10.125

FISCAL IMPACT:

House Bill 6184 would have indeterminate fiscal implications for DHHS and for local public health departments in the event of a pandemic and the institution of a monthly statutory termination of related emergency orders. Health department costs related to pandemic events include monitoring, contact tracing, collaborating with other public and private entities for pandemic infrastructure and response, and many others. Many of these costs are supported by state and local funds, and some of these costs have been supported by federal appropriations since FY 2019-20.

House Bill 6194 would have indeterminate fiscal implications for DHHS in the event of a situation of imminent danger and the institution of a monthly statutory termination of related emergency orders. Direct costs may include increased coordination with the legislature for approval for any extensions on a monthly basis.

House Bill 6195 would have indeterminate fiscal implications for DHHS in the event of a situation of imminent danger and menace to the public health and the institution of a monthly statutory termination of related emergency powers of the DHHS director. Direct costs may include increased coordination with the legislature for approval for any extensions on a monthly basis. Costs related to a public health crisis may include monitoring, contact tracing, collaborating with other public and private entities for infrastructure and response, and many others. These costs are supported by state, local, and federal funds.

House Bill 6196 is unlikely to affect costs or revenues for EGLE or local governments.

A fiscal analysis of House Bill 6197 is in progress.

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■ This analysis was prepared by nonpartisan House Fiscal Agency staff for use by House members in their deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.